

RANCOROUS CHARGES.

Republicans Writing Under Com-
plicated Pension Reforms.

The republican organs are full of
the reform of the pension sys-
tem proposed by the democrats. In
fact, every reference to the need
of such a reform throws the organs into
spasms, during which the country
learns once again that the democratic
party is simply an aggregation of
traitors banded together to accomplish
what the army of Lee failed to ac-
complish, and determine to wage a
crusade of extermination against the
surviving soldiers of the union.

The organs, furthermore, seem to as-
sume that they are approved in these
indiscriminate and rancorous charges,
if not by the people, by the federal vet-
erans. They have so long pursued a
policy of attempting to buy votes by
turning over the treasury to pension
agents and their confederates, that
they infer that every man who draws
a pension or who wants to draw a pen-
sion belongs body and soul to the re-
publicans, and they are, therefore, ap-
parently acquiescent in this no longer
will continue to acquiesce in it indefi-
nitely.

They are mistaken in both assump-
tions. They overestimate the patience
of the people and they underestimate
the patriotism of the veterans. There
is a general and emphatic demand in
the ranks of both parties for an honest
and judicious administration of the
pension department and for a radical
revision of the system which already
pours out in alleged lawful pensions
nearly one-half of the national revenue
in a stream which is enlarging at
an appalling rate every year. More-
over, it is an insult to the old soldiers
themselves to say that they are not in
sympathy with the people on this ques-
tion. Such an allegation carries with
it the charge that the republicans do
not deserve pensions, but have been
pensioned by the republicans through
either charity or a desire to bribe
them. The truth is, thousands of the sur-
viving "boys in blue," both pensioned
and unpensioned, join heartily in the
demand that the pension roll should be
one of honor and merit instead of bar-
ter and sale for partisan purposes and
private gain, and it is estimated that
fully one-third of the soldier vote was
cast at the last election for the politi-
cal party making this demand.

The Grand Army Gazette, a recog-
nized and reputable organ of the G.
A. R., speaks thus plainly on this point:

"It is to-day every man and woman whose name
is on the pension list are required to appear
before the proper authorities and to substantiate
their claim to pension by evidence that
would be admitted in any court of law or be-
fore the most liberal and just jury. Undoubtedly
it is a great many names taken
from the list altogether and a far greater num-
ber of pensioners reduced to insignificance."
The people should have this money saved for
them. We believe the incoming administration
will do it. The republicans would object. As-
suredly no fair veterans will do so.

"The Gazette has always favored high pen-
sions for deserving veterans. If a soldier in
actual service was made or disabled so that
his power to make a living for himself and
his family was gone or impaired his loss or im-
pairment should be made good. That was the
purpose in granting pensions. So long as the
republican party did that the people sustained
them."

"When they left that safe ground and em-
barked on a treacherous sea of extravagance,
shaking about the heads of the people like
sharks, they began to lose the confidence of the
people."

The republican party has "worked"
the soldier vote to the utmost and has
been overwhelmingly beaten more than
once. If that is its dependence for a
restoration to power it may as well go
forthwith into liquidation.—Louisville
Courier-Journal.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

Struggles of the Republicans to Retain
Control of the Senate.

The threatened conflict in several
states over the election of United
States senators may be regarded as a
present evil, but there is little doubt
that it will prove an ultimate good.
By fixing the attention of the country
upon the opportunities for corruption
afforded by the present system of
electing senators, it will force and
hasten the adoption of the amendment
to the federal constitution proposed by
Senator Palmer, of Illinois, making
senators elective by the people of the
states.

The adoption of such an amendment
has been foreseen and regarded as in-
evitable for some years past. It has
been made inevitable by the election
to the senate, in a number of states, of
millionaires without better qualifica-
tion or capability, whose election, in
some cases, has been clearly proved to
have been the result of bribery. Public
condemnation of the caucus plan has
been growing rapidly of late years, but
the proposed amendment might have
failed of adoption by three-fourths of
the state legislatures for some years to
come but for the object lessons now
presented in the northwestern states.

There is no longer room for doubt
that the republican party, still acting
as the agent of the plutocrats who con-
trolled it in the late campaign, is mak-
ing a desperate and determined
struggle in the legislatures of five
states, with a view of retaining con-
trol of the United States senate. The
special interests which are behind the
republicans believe that in retaining
control of that body they will secure
after all, in defeating the popular de-
mand for a reform in the fiscal policies
of government.

This is one of the boldest and most
audacious schemes to defeat the popu-
lar will which the republicans have ever
seen. It is well for men of all parties to be
on guard against such attempts to sub-
vert popular government and pervert
it to wrong uses. Doubtless the men
who desire to see a senate majority
hostile to the spirit of reform are not
all in one party; it is a part of their
policy to divide their strength be-
tween both. But the fact remains that
it is to the democratic party that the
country looks to maintain the sub-
stance as well as the form of popular
government. It can be relied upon to
meet the expectations of the people.
Whatever the results in these con-
tests the fact of their existence will
serve to accentuate the demand for the
adoption of the Sixteenth amendment.
That it will be adopted, and that soon,
there is no longer much room to doubt.
The people, who have come to know
and understand and trust themselves,
will no longer tolerate a system to
which the wisest and best men in the
constitutional convention were op-
posed.—St. Louis Republic.

It was the trust stocks that fell
off most by reason of Mr. Cleveland's
election, and they are the stocks which
the country can see depressed not only
with equanimity but with a certain
feeling that justice is being done to
men who had no pity to those whom
the McKinley raid had made their vic-
tims.—N. Y. World.

THE PENSION LIST.

A Republican System of Robbing the
People.

More than twenty years ago Gen.
Garfield, in his place in the house of
representatives, said: "The pension list
is swollen beyond all account. More
frands are being perpetrated on the
government by claim agents than from
any other source." And, as chair-
man of the committee on appropri-
ations, he further said: "We may rea-
sonably expect that the expenditures
for pensions will steadily decrease, un-
less legislation should be unwarrant-
ably extravagant."

Do not the vast expenditures for pen-
sions show that they have been "unwar-
rantly extravagant?" An exchange
truly says: "Pension agents have
fattened at the public crib. Cowardly
politicians have trucked to the soldier
vote. Thousands of names have been
put upon the rolls that do not belong
there. The self-respect and self-reli-
ance of thousands of union veterans have
been undermined by those who have
sought to sell their patriotism for re-
ceiving support from the national
treasury," when, but for the induc-
ements urged by pension agents, they
would never have thought of present-
ing claims for that which they did not
need.

The writer in the Century pleads for
"the reinstatement of the old-fashioned
virtue of manly independence," the ab-
sence of which has made so many able-
bodied paupers in public, professional
and private life, and expresses the
hope that congress will be compelled
by popular indignation to order a
thorough investigation as will open the
way for a radical reform of the pension
office and the pension system.—Detroit
Free Press.

MORE REPUBLICAN TRICKERY.

Carter and His Coterie Scheming to Retain
Control of the United States Senate.

Some comment has been caused by
the notice for a meeting at New York,
sent out by Chairman Carter to mem-
bers of the republican national com-
mittee. Those who received the notice
declined to say where the meeting
was to take place. Sam Fessenden,
of Connecticut, is at the Hoffman
house. He declined to speak of the
meeting, and seemed surprised to learn
that Mr. Carter's notice had leaked out.
W. J. Campbell, of Chicago, has been
in town within the last few days. All
that he would say was that he had ex-
pected to hear from Mr. Carter. It
was ascertained that Mr. Carter and
his brethren are to meet for the pur-
pose of cooperating with the senate
committee of republicans, who are in-
terested in maintaining a republican
majority in the United States senate.
For a week or more after election
most of the republican committee, to-
gether with a number of republican
United States senators, gave out that
they wanted the democrats to have the
senate; that they would not lift their
hands to have it otherwise, and they
talked in eighteen different dialects of
the happiness they would experience
in watching the democrats have con-
trol of the senate. But a change has
come over the spirits of their dream.
They now propose to make a bitter
fight against the party that has re-
ceived such positive popular endorse-
ment, and the committee when it meets
expects to receive some tips from Car-
ter on the manner of keeping the sen-
ate, by fair means or foul, within the
republican fold.—Chicago Times.

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.

—The republicans have whipped
out their burglars' tools and are hard
at work on several western legisla-
tures, but in the end they will have
and their trouble for their pains.—N.
Y. World.

—Just one little suggestion is to be
offered the republican press. The sys-
tem of republican protection has been
declared a fraud. Those who have
been caught supporting that fraud need
have no anxiety as to the democratic
policy. Democrats will manage the
national affairs for a time. They are
responsible to the people and democ-
rats can go fishing.—Chicago Times.

—The late republican candidate
for vice president was good enough to
remark, concerning President-elect
Cleveland, that "the difficulties which
lay before him are enormous, but the opportunity
is also great." Mr. Reid is doubtless
thankful that he has been permitted to
avoid facing the "enormous difficul-
ties" which confront a successful candi-
date, even if he has lost the opportu-
nity.—Detroit Free Press.

—The people have twice declared
their disapproval of the McKinley tar-
iff, yet the republican leaders, with
that total madness which precedes
utter destruction, are busy in the at-
tempt to further delude their followers
by ungrounded assurances that the
tariff will not and dare not touch
the tariff. Contempt for the people
and the people's will is a confirmed re-
publican habit.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—When the senate of the United
States shall become democratic the re-
sult of the federal election law, which
has been in force for over twenty years,
will become possible. The people have
spoken against the force bill. They
will expect every form of federal inter-
ference with the freedom of the ballot
to be removed. The regularly author-
ized guaranty of the peace of the
assistance on election day in this coun-
try.—Chicago Herald.

—Now there is a president truly
not sectional but national. Nearly half
his vote comes from the northern sec-
tion of the country. To have the "solid
west" broken, as we said Wednesday,
is a notable thing. It is an auspicious
thing. It augurs well for the future.
The solid south cannot claim a part-
nership with the democratic denomina-
tion furnished by New York and Indi-
ana for the exclusive possession of the
president. There is no one state in the
electoral column that makes Mr. Cleve-
land president that cannot be dispensed
with; not even New York.—Indianapolis
News.

By the way, isn't there some one
by the name of Egan missing some-
where in the shuffle? He was a young
man, a protégé of Whitelaw Reid, re-
cently from one of the South American
countries, formerly, however, a resi-
dent of Nebraska, and previously to
that a citizen of Paris with a large
bank account at his command. Has
not the republic of his adoption shown
some ingratitude to him in that it has
refused to take his word about what
would be proper for him to do in a
presidential election? If so, it may fol-
low that Mr. Egan will show the dust
of the North American republic from
his feet and seek his fortune among
the Spanish Americans. We really
ought to have paid more attention to
Mr. Whitelaw Reid's recently acquired
friend.—Chicago Times.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

—Estella Pudding: Five well-beaten
eggs; two and a half tablespoons of
sugar; two tablespoons of butter;
one tablespoonful of baking powder;
one cup of chopped raisins, flour to
stiffen. Bake two hours.—Detroit Free
Press.

—Meringue Custard: Take one quart
of milk, four eggs and one cupful of
sugar. Heat the milk, beat the eggs
and sugar together, pour the boiling
milk over them and stir over the fire
until nearly ready to boil. Take up
flavor with nutmeg and sit in a cool
place. When ready to serve, fill cus-
tard-cups, cover with meringue made
of the beaten whites of three eggs and
add a cupful of sugar.—Farm and Fire-
side.

—If the flowers in your window-box
seem blasted, or are of a faded, sickly
color, cover the earth around the roots,
about half an inch deep with pulverized
charcoal. The roses that blossom in
the next few days will have a fine,
lively rose color. Charcoal always
gives great vigor to the red or violet
colors of flowers. White petunias be-
come varied with red or violet tints;
violet become covered with irregular
spots of a bluish or almost black tint,
but yellow flowers are insensible to its
influence.—N. Y. Recorder.

—Calves' livers and lambs' kidneys,
prepared in various appetizing ways,
are deservedly popular breakfast and
luncheon dishes. A physician the other
day inserted this caution: "I never per-
mit either liver or kidney dishes on my
table," said he. "If the animal from
which they are taken has been under a
constitutional taint it will be present
in one or the other of these vital parts.
Its flesh may be wholesome while the
liver or kidney will be diseased, and I
prefer to take no chances." It is fur-
ther suggested that neither should be
used with stimulants, especially with
strong salt water, and in the case of
the kidneys it is well to leave them
over night in this.—N. Y. Times.

NOTES OF THE MODES.

Seasonable Suggestions for the Selection
of Costumes.

Among the most stylish bonnets are
those that are very small, with close
sides and tiny Dutch crowns.
A stylish but inexpensive model for a
winter cloak is of a beautiful shade of
German broadcloth. It is in close redin-
gote shape, with Carrick shoulder-capes
edged with a very narrow piping of
beaver fur.

Two kinds of woolen fabrics are being
united in one costume. For instance, a
velvet-striped virginia skirt is now
made with a directorie redingote of plain
ladies' cloth. There are also stylish
gowns showing two plain, contrasting
colors, as golden-brown French redin-
gote with a dark-green skirt.

Even jackets, which gloves front, and
sleeveless, of mink, Astrakhan and
Persian lamb, are among the novelties.
They are to be worn over cloth and vel-
vet dresses. Jackets of this sort are
also made of jet and of iridescent beads,
and of pearl and opal beads, and also
of those of gold and crystal wrought on
net.

A strikingly stylish street garment is
of heavy golden-brown cloth, with
revers and cape collar of cream-white
cloth braided in a close, all-over design
of brown and gold soutache.
This fetching cloak is edged with a two-inch
band of other, which harmonizes with
the brown of the wrap and the cream
color and gold of the trimmings.

While it is true that green, violet,
blue and other heavy colors are the
popular tints for gloves this season,
very many fashionable women cling to
the suede and glass gloves of front, and
diamond and light brown, for the reason
that they can be worn with costumes
of any color and are really much pret-
tier than the more fashionable shades.

Among the new wooleens are Neptune
cloth, Devon check, Silgo serge and
many others that are known as novelty
goods. For example, a broad, gray
and white striped fabric of fine En-
glish serge. To some of these an art-
istic effect is given by a flat, woven
stripe next a shaggy raised one, so
placed that it appears to be the shadow
of the raised one.

Clusters are taking unto themselves
various sorts of decorations which were
formerly deemed quite unsuited to them.
Fur and soutache are favor-
ite trimmings for them. When sou-
tache is used it is applied in an elab-
orate design on the revers and cuffs.
Some of these clusters are fastened
diagonally in the front and are left
open to the waist in the back.

There is an effort being made to popu-
larize the skirt with considerable suc-
cess at the waist; however, a large
majority of the skirts are close-fitting
at the top, but very flaring at the bot-
tom. A stiff flannel banding is set
underneath the skirt-hem to give it
the desired flare. Sometimes tiny gas-
sets are added to the breadth on the
front and sides of the skirt, which are
covered by fur bands or some other or-
namentation.

Flowers rejected wholly of the mor-
dants this season are the chief corner-
stone of those who construct hats and
bonnets. Rose-tinted velvet chrysan-
themums, yellow and pale pink roses
single or artistically massed, are used
on headgear designed for dressy occa-
sions. Among the other flowers used are
gleaned out from amid fur, velvet and
sable plumes are deep, rich colored wall
flowers, gladioli, nasturtiums, damask
roses and geranium blossoms.—N. Y.
Post.

Children's Coats.

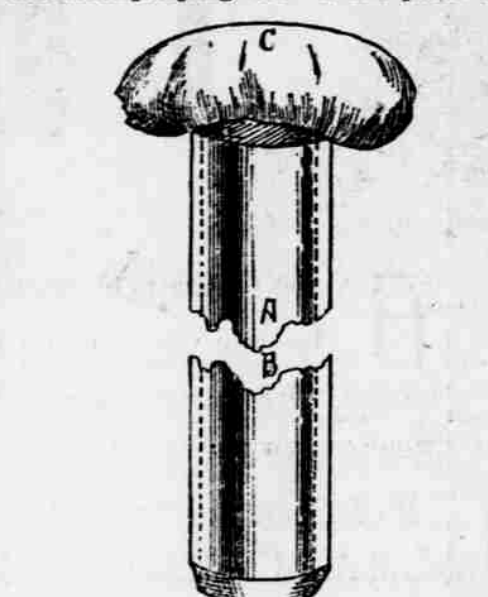
The most serviceable little coats for
children of four years and upward, are
of fine broadcloth, with mink-tail trim-
mings or narrow borders of some close
fur. These coats are generally made in
simple sack fashion, with a double or
triple cape edged with fur. Such a
coat as this is suitable for a child up to
eight years of age. For the younger
children there are a great many scarlet
coats, with trimmings of black Persian
lamb. The Chinese mandarins and
Girls over twelve years old wear either
a coat or ulster. The new coats for
girls in their teens differ little
from those made for those made for
their grown-up sisters. They are usu-
ally what is known as three-quarter
length, all fitted to the figure at the
back, and are double-breasted in front.
These coats are shown in fine Kersey
cloth, fastened by white pearl buttons,
and in the less expensive, serviceable
cheviots of blue or brown, fastened by
buttons of smoked pearl. There are a
few coats with full-length backs in
single sack fashion, with a double or
triple pleat, turning to the center of the
back, where they form a hollow box-
pleat. Such a coat as this has an es-
pecially graceful effect on a tall, slender
girl.—N. Y. Tribune.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

PLANTER FOR BULBS.

A Labor-Saving Device for Use in the
Flower Garden.

Have you ever planted small early
spring bulbs right in the sod? Perhaps
the labor of taking up sod, setting the
bulbs and replacing the sod was too
great for planting extensively in this
manner. Yet nothing can make a bright-
er and more picturesque appearance in
early spring than crocuses, scillas,
snowdrops, etc., scattered promiscu-
ously over the lawn. Their flowers will
all be gone before the grass needs cut-
ting, and these bulbs once planted are
good forever, increasing in beauty
from year to year. Good mixed crocus
bulbs can be had for about 50 cents a
hundred, so the cost is trifling. My
device for planting them is shown in
the accompanying cut. It is a piece of



CROCUS AND SMALL BULB PLANTER.

brass or iron pipe, 3/4 of an inch in
diameter and 18 inches long. B, marked
by dotted lines, is a piece of wood 3/4
of an inch in diameter and about 20 inches
long. The lower end of A is sharpened,
as shown in cut. C is a round wooden
top for B. The rod is taken out of the
pipe, which is driven into the ground
the required depth, 2 to 3 inches, and
pulled out with a core of sod in it. D
Drop the bulb into the hole, set the
pipe in, and press sod back in place
with the rod. This is a simple and
truly "labor-saving" device.—Hugh C.
McLean, in American Gardening.

PORK PRODUCTION.

It Requires Brains to Make the Raising of
Hogs Profitable.

When prices rule low it requires a
large sprinkling of brains to make pork
production profitable. Especially is this
true when the prices of grain and other
feeds are high.

When hogs are selling at five cents
per pound almost anyone can make
money raising them. It does not re-
quire education, nor is it essential that
the stock be well bred, although it
would be all the better to have them
so. We are always blessed with high
prices, but we have them ranging all
the way down, sometimes lower than
three cents per pound. But, whatever
the price, profits are greater when in-
telligent and good blood are employed
in the breeding of good swine. Luck
may be a factor in growing swine, but
we are disposed to give it very little
credit.

We have actual knowledge of 70
cents per bushel being realized from a
bushel of corn fed in an intelligent
way to well bred hogs. The profits of
this breeder must have been immense.
It is not to be expected that the re-
sults as satisfactory as these will be
obtained in a majority of cases, but we
do believe that in any case where 2
cent pork is made at an expense which
will not yield 50 cents per bushel for
corn fed, justifies a change of methods
and an infusion of new blood.

The lesson to learn is to make busi-
ness when prices are depressed, then
there need be no doubt of satisfac-
tory results when better prices are
obtained. Pedigree should not loom
up to that extent that it will hide the
merits of the animal. Too many are
recorded which have only pedigree to
recommend them, and solely on this
ground does the owner expect
anything from them. A little ex-
perience will convince a man that a pig
must have other qualities to make it
valuable, viz., a good form and consti-
tution. Without these a good pedigree
is naught.—Colman's Rural World.

SHEEP SHEARINGS.

ESPECIALLY when on dry feed sheep
need a good supply of water.

To keep sheep healthy they require
a frequent change of food.

Look over the flock and sell the sheep
that show the least improvement.

CARE should be taken to clean out
the mangers of feed racks regularly.

INFIRM sheep are often a drug when
good sheep sell readily at good prices.

A sump kept thrifty will shear a
heavier and better fleece than one
poorly kept.

NEVER fasten the nests to the wall;
it increases the work of keeping them
clean.

If any of the ewes have poor teeth it
will always pay to feed them ground
feed.

Is commencing to feed grain to sheep
feed a small quantity at first and gradu-
ally increase.

THE farmer that is too careless to
give sheep good care will do better
with some other class of stock.

THE days are for feeding and with no
stock is this more the case than with
sheep.

SHEEP of different ages and condi-
tions should be sorted into different
lots and the weaker ones have a little
better feed.

With comfortable surroundings,
which implies dry, warm shelter and
regular feeding, a good amount of
grain can be made to count.

BOILING turnips, washing and mixing
them with cornmeal and wheat bran,
makes a cheap, wholesome ration for
winter feeding, and there is little dan-
ger of overfeeding in using it.

WIND sliding doors are best for the
sheep sheds, as it lessens the risk of
slamming on them or of their injuring
themselves by crowding in.—Live Stock
Indicator.

Past Improvement.

Police Magistrate (to vagrant)—Are
you not ashamed of yourself? You have
been three times in the house of cor-
rection; one would imagine that you
had mended your ways by this.
Vagrant—Please, your worship, just
send your coat three times to be mend-
ed; you'll find it won't be much good
after that.—Boston Globe.

VARIETY IN FOOD.

Fowls Need Changes of Diet Just as
Much as Human Beings.

Variety is one great charm of life,
variety we demand in our tables, and
variety we must give also to our
feathered favorites, if we would have
them fulfill our expectations. Our own
appetites, says Poultry and Meat Sup-
ply, would flag were the same dish to
be presented to us day after day, ex-
cellent though that dish might be.

In like manner, we will find our
poultry droop, if we present to them
the same unvaried mess. Let the hen-
wife, then, study a reasonable vari-
ety in their food. And she has a
wide range for this—oats, barley,
wheat, rice, may all be given in turn.
Buckwheat is much used in France for
fattening fowls. It is grown success-
fully in England, but not in Scotland.
Sunflower seeds are said to fatten
fowls rapidly, and are eaten greedily
by them. Rice may be given raw; the
fowls will pick it up like any other
grain; but it will be found a much
more economical plan to boil it; for
when boiled very soft and allowed to
cool in the water, it will swell out to
an amazing extent. It is more expen-
sive than grain, except when it is
bought damaged from wholesale deal-
ers, in which case it will be found eco-
nomical.

Grain can be given raw and boiled
alternately, except oats, which must
always be given in its raw, dry state.
Barley, if given raw, must be supplied
very sparingly; for it swells out so
much in the crop that, if given freely,
it will be apt to injure the fowls. The
safest plan is to have it boiled, so that
the process of swelling may be accom-
plished before it enters the crop. In
this way it will be found an economical
food. Wheat is also rendered more
economical by boiling. It is a favorite
food.

Whatever may be the method adopt-
ed of feeding fowls, they should have a
fair allowance of dry grain each day,
or a smaller quantity twice a day,
morning and evening. If they have
too much soft and green food, they
will be apt to have diarrhea; if, on the
contrary, they have too much dry
grain, they will suffer in the opposite
way. Attention must be paid to the
proper regulation of the diet. By
watchfulness in this respect, disease
and death might frequently be warded
off.

ERYSIPELAS IN PIGS.

Filthiness the Most Frequent Provocative
of This Disorder.

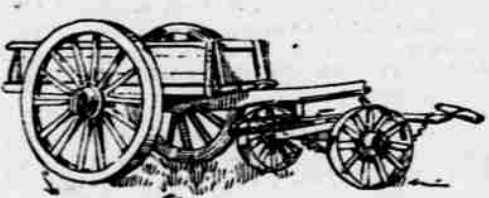
The appearance of red scratches
across a pig's back which turn purple
and then discharge and ooze blood and
water is due to an attack of erysipelas.
This is a disease of the blood, which
becomes poisoned, and is easily com-
municated to another animal through
a broken skin; that is, it is contagious.
It is always associated with fever, and
involves the connective tissue under
the skin, and thus the skin
often peels off, leaving sores
that are difficult to heal. The
best mode of relieving the intense
pain that accompanies this disease is
to paint the spots affected with a thick
mixture of wheat flour in a solution of
hypochlorite of soda, or even with lin-
seed or olive oil, and then dust it thickly
with flour. One ounce doses of hypo-
chlorite of soda solution should be
given internally, or a similar dose
of castor oil may be given.

For food give only sweet milk
with oatmeal and linseed
moderately, and any green fodder that
can be procured will be useful. This
disease often follows the eating of
green buckwheat or other vegetable
food that has a stimulating effect, such
as green nettles. A filthy pen, in which
pigs are often submitted, is a frequent
provocative of this disorder.—Colman's
Rural World.

USEFUL DUMP CART.

Rigged Up at an Expense of Only Six
Dollars.

A good, broad-tired, low-down hay
wagon and a two-horse dump-cart com-
bination I made by sawing off the
spokes of an old wagon and putting on
four-inch wagon tires at a cost of
about six dollars (see cut). The tires
are fastened on the spokes by passing
wood screws through the tires into the
ends of the spokes, dispensing with the
use of bolts. Instead of welding the
tires, they are bent back at the ends
and bolted together, as shown in cut,
at the ends, which admits of tighten-



FOUR-WHEELED DUMP CART.

ing them with bolts instead of the
costly cutting at a blacksmith's shop.
The low front wheels shown in the
cut are used for both the low-down
hay wagon and the two-horse dump
cart by the simple removal of one
coupling pin. This cart has a history;
the wheels were made for artillery
purposes, but instead of being used to
destroy life they are now employed to
haul material to sustain life.—J. C.
Stribling, in Rural New Yorker.

How to Cool MILK.

Milk should never be cooled in a
stable, for while the milk is warm the
heat arising from it tends to carry
away any stable odors. But the mo-
ment it becomes cooler than the sur-
rounding air, this air, with all its im-
purities, tends to condense upon the
milk, and thus give it any foreign taste
that may be present. Milk then should
be cooled as quickly as possible after
being drawn, and this if properly done
will remove the stable heat and odors
and improve the keeping qualities.

Various contrivances are made for
aerating and cooling milk. I have
never tried any of those that force air
through it, but the one in which the
milk runs over pipes containing cool-
ing water is very successful, and will
make the milk as cool as necessary.—T. A.
Stanley, in Farm and Home.

Look Out for Scratches.

Look out for scratches. Many a
horse is ruined by allowing the legs to
go dirty. It takes only a few minutes
to wash them clean and rub them dry.
If the skin begins to crack it must not
be left or it will become almost incur-
able. The skin must be kept clean and
soft. Cut the hair off short and paint
it over with chloride of zinc and water
—thirty grains to one pint of water.
Put this on once a day and rub with
glycerine. If possible give your horse
a box stall. A horse will keep in better
condition and do more work than if
confined in a narrow stall.—Farm
Journal.

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